



Flaxton Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORTS
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND HOUSING MANAGER
FOR THE YEAR
1970

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FLAXTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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FOR THE YEAR

1970.

FLAXTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman:

W. JACKSON

(Ex-officio member of Health Committee)

Vice Chairman:

R.G. Eccles, J.P.

(Ex-officio member of Health Committee)

- - - -

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Members: J. S. Imison (Chairman)
J. A. Galpine (Vice Chairman)
F. M. Beanland
J. Bowling
J. H. Bromly
E. A. K. Denison
Mrs. D. Dudding
G. C. N. Elliott
W. E. Lockwood
A. E. Plummer
J. R. Robinson, J.P.
H. Skilton
Mrs. J. Soffer
C. R. Thorp
K. B. Wright
M. J. Bradley

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

H. GRAY, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector (Wholetime):

G.A.W. HEPPELL, M.C., A.I.Hsg., C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held:

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health:

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- (c) Institute of Housing in Housing Management.

Other Appointments held :

Housing Manager.

Additional Public Health Inspectors (Wholetime):

D. SAXTON, M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held :

Royal Society for the Promotion of Health

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) National Certificate in Building.

B. M. BAKER, M.A.P.H.I.

Certificates held :

- (a) Diploma of Public Health Inspectors Education Board.
- (b) Royal Society of Health, Inspector of Meat & Other Foods.

Authorised Meat Inspector (Wholetime):

I. K. BARKER.

Certificates held :

Royal Society of Health Certificate in Meat Inspection.

CLERICAL STAFF

J.W. Medd	(Chief Clerk)
Miss J.E. Gilbert.	(Clerical Assistant)

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ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1970

To The Chairman and Members of the Flaxton Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present my Annual Report for 1970.

Live births fell slightly compared with the previous year. For every 100 children who would have been born had the National rates applied to the area, only 73 were actually born. Similarly only 78 persons died compared with every 100 who would have died had the mortality rate of the Country applied to the Flaxton District. The statutory table which follows makes many similar comparisons, which as always is invariably in favour of the district.

The work of the Health Department of the Council continues to work smoothly, and my thanks are due to Mr. Heppell and staff for their assistance at all times during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

H. GRAY, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

	Local Authority Area			England and Wales (Total)		Local Authority area	England and Wales
	Males	Females	Total				
ESTIMATED MID-YEAR HOME POPULATION	-	-	34,640	48,987,700		-	-
LIVE BIRTHS	Total 254 Legitimate 248 Illegitimate 6	238 227 11	492 475 17	784,482 719,738 64,744	LIVE BIRTH RATES, ETC. Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate) Area comparability factor Local adjusted rate Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	14.2 1.82 11.6 .73 3	16.0 1.00 16.00 1.00 8
STILLBIRTHS	Total 5 Legitimate 5 Illegitimate -	3 3 -	8 8 -	10,341 9,297 1,044	STILLBIRTH RATE Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births	16	13
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	Total 259 Legitimate 253 Illegitimate 6	241 230 11	500 483 17	794,823 729,035 65,788			
DEATHS OF INFANTS	Total 1 Under 1 year 1 Legitimate 1 Illegitimate -	3 3 -	4 4 -	14,269 12,592 1,677	INFANT MORTALITY RATES Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	8 8 -	18 17 26
under 4 weeks of age	Total 1 Legitimate 1 Illegitimate -	3 3 -	4 4 -	9,663 8,548 1,115	Neonatal mortality rate Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	8	12
under 1 week of age	Total 1 Legitimate 1 Illegitimate -	3 3 -	4 4 -	8,328 7,343 985	Early neonatal mortality rate Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births Perinatal mortality rate Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	8 24	11 23
DEATHS - ALL AGES	165	144	309	575,208	DEATHS RATES, ETC. - ALL AGES Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate) Area comparability factor Local adjusted rate Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	8.9 1.03 9.2 .78	11.7 1.00 11.7 1.00

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>1970</u>	
	M	F
Other Infective and parasitic diseases	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	2	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	-
Leukaemia	-	1
Other malignant newplasms	11	8
Benign and unspecified newplasms	-	1
Diabetes mellitus	2	-
Other endocrine etc. diseases	-	1
Anaemias	1	-
Mental disorders	-	1
Multiple sclerosis	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system	3	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	3	2
Hypertensive disease	2	4
Ischaemic heart disease	53	35
Other forms of heart disease	9	6
Cerebrovascular disease	13	21
Other diseases of circulatory system	3	8
Influenza	1	5
Pneumonia	7	18
Bronchitis and emphysema	11	5
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	3
Peptic ulcer	3	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	1	-
Cirrhosis of liver	1	-
Other diseases of digestive system	3	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	2	2
Other complications of pregnancy, etc.	-	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	2	-
Congenital anomalies	2	1
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	-	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	2	-
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1
All other accidents	-	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	164	144

COMPARATIVE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Measles (excluding rubella)	259	464	171	9	267
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	28	18	-	9	1
Scarlet Fever	29	26	39	41	18
Whooping Cough	7	64	3	6	10
Infective Jaundice	-	-	4	2	5
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	3	1	3	3	3
Tuberculosis - Other Forms	1	-	2	1	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	4	5	3
Acute Encephalitis - Infective	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Post Infectious	-	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	1	8
Malaria	1	-	1	-	2

The interesting feature of this table is the reduction of cases of measles in 1969, with the rebound in 1970 following the cessation of vaccination for a period during 1969.

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Day to day administration of the County Council Health Service in the area comprising of the Rural District Councils of Easingwold, Flaxton, Thirsk & Wath is centred in the Area Health Offices, Manor Road, Easingwold. These premises are shared with Welfare, Mental Health, Children, Highways and Planning Departments of the County Council.

The area has a population of 63,280 and an area of some 400 square miles, largely urban in the southern border with the City of York, but north of this is more or less evenly distributed with small towns, villages and hamlets.

Your Medical Officer holds appointments with the four District Councils as Medical Officer of Health with the County Council, having duties both in the health services and as School Medical Officer. An office staff of two full-time and two part-time clerks is employed.

Laboratory Facilities are available at the County Hospital, York, but the Public Health Laboratory at Northallerton carries out the major part of investigation of specimens connected with infectious diseases, and of routine samples of water.

Ambulance Service Stations at Haxby and at Thirsk serve the area. As in other areas the bulk of the work is in coping with the large number of out-patients, particularly those living in parts of the area served by inadequate public transport or its complete absence. The installation to all vehicles of radio equipment made for efficiency in uses of vehicles particularly for accident work, which is further assisted by the G.P. accident service so ably pioneered by the Doctors adjacent to the trunk road A1 which passes through the district.

Dental Service. Three dental surgeries are equipped at Schools in the area, and one surgery in the Thirsk Clinic. Unfortunately during the year the lack of one full-time dental officer has led to a sad reduction in the service offered and to some consequent overloading of private practitioners who are having to cope with the extra load of work to the northern part of the area.

Maternity and Child Welfare. Births in the area reached a peak of 1,242 in 1964, and have declined to 987 in 1969, being marginally higher than the previous year (968). Domiciliary births were 101 in 1968 and 1969, but hospital confinements rose from 867 to 886. These hospital confinements represent 89.8% of all births. The domiciliary midwife is becoming more and more solely concerned with 48 hour discharges and it would seem that when the health services are reorganised some free interchange of staff between the domiciliary and hospital service will become essential.

All domiciliary midwives have been provided with the more modern Entonox machines for Analgesia in childbirth, replacing the gas and air machine previously used.

Relaxation and mothercraft classes are held where possible and 90 expectant mothers attended these. Given suitable premises this work could be expanded.

The number of Infant Welfare sessions held declined slightly and one clinic, at Sand Hutton, York, where attendances were so few, was closed. 2918 children attended at least on one occasion during the year and of those 987 children born during the year 855 attended one or other County Council clinic.

Building commenced during the year at the new health centre at Easingwold which contains County Council Offices, clinic premises and a suite to be occupied by the family doctors in Easingwold. Negotiations were also commenced to set up a similar health centre at Haxby.

Nursing Services. The following table shows staff employed at the year end :-

	Full Time	Part Time
Health Visitors.....	8	1
Generalised duties.....	6	1
Combined duties (district nurse-midwife)..	6	-
Midwifery only.....	-	-
Home nursing only.....	2	2

One nurse is absent on a course and will return to full time generalised duties.

Vaccination and Immunisation. There has been a number of changes in the schedule of vaccination in recent years and the following series of procedures is now adopted as standard.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Polio at 6, 7½ and 12 months.

Measles Vaccination at 14 months.

Smallpox Vaccination at 16 months (done entirely by family doctor).

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio at 5 years +. Smallpox revaccination (done entirely by family doctor).

Rubella Vaccination at 11 years.

Tetanus, Polio at 14+ years.

Testing for tuberculosis and B.C.G. vaccination is not done as a routine procedure in the County, although children at risk are so investigated and protected where necessary.

Appointments for pre-school children are organised by the computer, either at clinics or doctors surgeries. All information covering immunisation is stored on tape and is available when the information is required.

The following is a table of courses completed in 1969/1970 relating to persons under 11 years:-

	1969		1970	
	Primary	Booster	Primary	Booster
Diphtheria.....	593	1,207	1,025	934
Whooping Cough.....	562	634	1,025	932
Tetanus.....	680	1,220	1,364	1,009
Polio.....	821	934	1,046	807
Measles.....	757	-	1,310	-
Smallpox.....	391	69	527	80
Rubella (girls only).....	-	-	471	-

1970 figures give a fair indication of the proportion of children immunised in the area as the schedule has remained unchanged during the year and for primary vaccination relates roughly to years birth for diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, polio and smallpox. The figures for tetanus are inflated by the fact that many school leavers are now vaccinated for the first time (vaccination against tetanus was not a routine procedure 15 years ago).

Measles Vaccination. Before vaccination was introduced measles occurred at all times somewhere in a community, and when a sufficient number of children had been born into that community, adding to the population of susceptibles, an epidemic flared up until the susceptibles had been reduced to a lower number. These cycles typically recurred, particularly in urban population every second year. The introduction of measles vaccination, by reducing the number of susceptibles led to a great fall in cases notified. This effect can only become a permanent situation if a high proportion of children is given vaccine. This may well require over 80% acceptance of vaccination.

Thus, vaccination protects the child who is vaccinated, but in the long term outbreaks will still occur, the age group affected being older than previously unless, of course a very high vaccination state is achieved.

Domestic Help Service. An expansion of over 9% occurred during the year and 41,890 hours of help were given to 223 people, the majority of whom were over 65 years of age. The majority received help at a reduced charge, some free of cost, but 24 paid the full charge which in 1970 was 6/6d. per hour. Part of the service of a domestic help organiser was available and relieved nurses of some of the administration work. This is one of the services which, as result of the Seeborn Report will be transferred to the new Social Services department of the local authority.

Chiropody. We were fortunate in securing the full-time services of Mr. Taylor who had previously done some sessional work, and the services of one part-time chiropodist were continued. There has been a considerable increase in patients treated in the year, from 400 to about 700. Again the majority of patients are over 65 years of age and a charge of 2/- per treatment is made. Due to transport difficulties and ones reluctance to use inferior rented premises for treatment, domiciliary treatment is given more commonly than would in other circumstances be the case.

Care and After Care. The County Council provides many forms of assistance with a view to prevention of illness or to encourage recovery. Items of nursing equipment, wheel chairs, lifting devices, ripple beds, incontinence pads, etc., are supplied on temporary loan. When such items are required on a semi-permanent basis the provision becomes the responsibility of the Welfare Department. For the first time this year no case of tuberculosis has required assistance by provision of free milk or otherwise.

Family Planning. This service has been provided on an agency basis by the Family Planning Association, holding clinics at York, Huntington and Thirsk, being subsidised from County Funds. From the year end however, the service becomes a direct one, staff employed being paid by the County Council.

Routine Screening. The Guthrie test continues to be used on all infants for the early detection of phenylketonuria. One child so discovered continues to be followed up.

Cervical cytology is carried out at sessions of the family planning clinic and at special sessions at Huntington, Easingwold and Thirsk.

Health Visitors continue to play an important part in following the progress of all children, paying particular attention to those with a history during birth or previously which places them at risk of abnormal development.

Routine screening of hearing is carried out in the home and at special sessions at clinics, and in school the annual testing of vision and hearing is attempted.

The Pre-School child. There has been no nursery school in the area provided by the County Council, and some provision is made in this field by private enterprises under the provision of the Nursery and Child Minder's Act. In some instances premises are used to all intents and purposes as schools, in others, and there has been some expansion here, playgroups have been formed, whilst there are a number of women who daily mind children in their own homes.

The play groups are of great benefit to the young child, and it is encouraging to find that groups are willing to have one or two handicapped children who benefit even more by mixing with other children in as normal a way as possible.

ANNUAL REPORT, 1970.

To The Chairman and Members of the Flaxton Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to report to you on the working of the Public Health and Housing Department during 1970 and to present statistics relating to the area which are required by the Ministry of Health and Department of the Environment.

The completion of new houses remained at the comparatively low level of 217 and, although this was in common with national trends, in our case it was also due to the inability of developers to proceed in the Haxby/Wigginton area because of surface water drainage problems and the difficulty the Council had in coming to a decision on the best method of diverting the Westfield Beck at New Earswick. There was a slight growth in the population due to the new building and the drop caused by the loss of fringe areas to the City of York in 1968 has now been almost made up.

1970 was European Conservation Year and the publicity this received resulted in quite a number of letters. The correspondents were not concerned with the wider issues of pollution of the environment but with more local points of concern such as the dumping of rubbish on and failure to maintain areas of unbuilt-on land on housing estates, odours and flies caused by the keeping of animals and disposal of their effluent, polluted ditches, litter, fouling of footpaths and verges by dogs, noise and smoke from bonfires. The neglect of undeveloped land, which quickly results in it being used by all and sundry for the dumping of garden and other refuse, probably caused more complaints than anything else, perhaps with justification, and yet the North Riding County Council seemed unwilling to use the powers they possess under the Planning Acts to bring about an improvement. None of these matters would require official action if people were not so thoughtless and acted with more regard to their neighbours and fellow-citizens. It is to be hoped that the current interest in improving the environment will continue.

The Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust asked the Council to declare part of New Earswick a General Improvement Area to enable them not only to improve the houses but also to obtain a modest grant to carry out works to improve their surroundings. The Council, agreed to this and work proceeded during the year.

The White Paper on local government re-organisation speaks of local authority areas with minimum populations of about 75,000. This is bound to result in the Flaxton Rural District being joined with one or more neighbouring authorities to form a larger area or, less fortunately, being split up with one part of the area going to one new District and part to another. As the Government have said that they aim to avoid an existing district being split up perhaps we may be fortunate. Whatever the outcome, however, I feel that the Council should try in the next two years to complete the sewerage of the area by constructing a new sewer and treatment works at Lilling and the construction of a new sewer and pumping station to serve the houses on Sandy Lane, Stockton-on-Forest. Both areas are afflicted by polluted ditches due to the overflow of septic tanks or cesspools into them. The Council should also consider the acquisition of land for playing fields in those parishes without adequate space for children and young people to play.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

G. A. W. HEPPELL

Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager.

TABLE NO. 1.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Structurally Separate Dwellings Occupied</u>	<u>Population in Private Families</u>
1901 (Census)	6,924	1,216	5,714
1911 "	8,469	1,583	6,917
1921 "	9,820	1,888	8,054
1931 "	14,217	3,140	12,002
1951 "	20,395	5,155	17,832
1961 "	28,892	9,025	27,375
1962 (Estimated)	32,920		
1963 "	32,620		
1964 "	33,530		
1965 "	34,460		
1966 "	35,050		
1967 "	35,700		
1968 "	33,380 (York City, Boundary Extension).		
1969 "	33,930		
1970 "	34,670		

TABLE NO. 2.

	<u>No. of Houses</u>	<u>Estimated Population</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Bossall with Buttercrambe.....	40	126	2,691
Claxton.....	66	207	838
Clifton Without.....	707	2,207	926
Earswick.....	82	257	1,111
Flaxton.....	104	325	1,865
Gate Helmsley.....	80	251	497
Harton.....	30	95	2,004
Haxby.....	1,248	3,894	2,206
Heworth Without.....	925	2,887	841
Holtby.....	52	163	981
Huntington.....	2,798	8,730	1,835
Lilling.....	49	154	1,769
Murton.....	166	519	844
New Earswick.....	772	2,409	784
Osballdwick.....	1,020	3,183	592
Rawcliffe.....	1,136	3,545	784
Sand Hutton.....	66	207	2,242
Skelton.....	307	959	2,428
Stockton-on-Forest.....	404	1,261	3,268
Strensall.....	512	1,598	2,909
Camp.....	163	509	
Towthorpe.....	35	110	1,075
Upper Helmsley.....	12	38	833
Warthill.....	59	185	1,005
Wigginton.....	263	821	1,880
	<hr/> 11,096 <hr/>	<hr/> 34,640 <hr/>	<hr/> 36,127 <hr/>

TABLE NO. 3.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PERSONS PER DWELLINGHOUSE

1901	(Census).....	4.70	average of persons per house		
1911	"	4.39	"	"	"
1921	"	4.29	"	"	"
1931	"	3.83	"	"	"
1939	(National Registration)....	3.75	"	"	"
1951	(Census).....	3.45	"	"	"
1952	(Estimated).....	3.51	"	"	"
1953	"	3.31	"	"	"
1954	"	3.32	"	"	"
1955	"	3.20	"	"	"
1956	"	3.27	"	"	"
1957	"	3.25	"	"	"
1958	"	3.18	"	"	"
1959	"	3.115	"	"	"
1960	"	3.16	"	"	"
1961	(Census).....	3.20	"	"	"
1962	(Estimated).....	3.17	"	"	"
1963	"	3.14	"	"	"
1964	"	3.16	"	"	"
1965	"	3.20	"	"	"
1966	"	3.20	"	"	"
1967	"	3.20	"	"	"
1968	"	3.13	"	"	"
1969	"	3.13	"	"	"
1970	"	3.12	"	"	"

WATER SUPPLIES

The area is supplied partly by the Ryedale Water Board and partly by the York Waterworks Company, who are the Statutory Water Undertakers. There was no shortage of water in any part of the area during the year.

As will be seen from the table, only six dwellings in the area are without a piped supply of water in the house, and of those six only three are occupied. Two of the three are distant from public mains and are served by wells.

FLUORIDE CONTENT

Water is supplied from two sources, both outside the Council's control, and the Managers of these undertakings inform me that the fluoride content of their supplies is as follows:

York water	-	Minimum	.15 p.p.m.
	-	Maximum	.26 p.p.m.
	-	Average	.20 p.p.m.
Ryedale water	-	Average	.096 p.p.m.

TABLE SHOWING WATER SUPPLY POSITION IN EACH PARISH													
PARISH	DATE MAINS PROVIDED	TOTAL HOUSES	TOTAL POPULATION	PIPED WATER SUPPLY								WELL SUPPLY	
				YORK WATERWORKS CO.				RYEDALE WATER BOARD					
				DIRECT TO HOUSE		STANDPIPE		DIRECT TO HOUSE		STANDPIPE			
				HOUSES	POP.	HOUSES	POP.	HOUSES	POP.	HOUSES	POP.		
				HOUSES	POP.	HOUSES	POP.	HOUSES	POP.	HOUSES	POP.		
Bossall with Buttercrambe	1947	40	126										
Claxton	1947	66	207					40	126				
Clifton Without	1914	707	2,207	707	2,207			66	207				
Earswick	1904	82	257	82	257								
Flaxton	1936	104	325					104	325				
Gate Helmsley	1947	80	251					80	251				
Harton	1947	30	95					30	95				
Haxby	1906	1,248	3,894	1,248	3,894								
Heworth Without	1932	925	2,887	925	2,887								
Holtby	1947	52	163					52	163				
Huntington	1900	2,798	8,730										
Lilling	1936	49	154					49	154				
Merton	1935	156	519										
New Earswick	1903	772	2,409	165	519								
Osbaldwick	1915/31	1,020	3,183	772	2,409								
Rawcliffe	1935	1,136	3,545	1,020	3,183								
Sand Hutton	1947	66	207	1,136	3,545								
Skelton	1935	307	959	307	959			66	207				
Stockton on Forest	1935	404	1,261	404	1,261								
Strensall	1901	512	1,598					509	1,592				
Camp	1900	163	509	163	509								
Towthorpe	1912	35	110	35	110								
Upper Helmsley	1947	12	38					12	38				
Marshall	1947	59	185					59	185				
Wiggin	1906	263	821	263	821								
		11,096	34,640	10,023	31,291			1,067	3,343			6	6

PROPERTIES SERVED BY SCHEMES OF SEWERAGE

Parish	Total Houses	Houses capable of being served by scheme	Outfall of properties connected		Old sewers	Cesspools & septic tanks
			Council's sewers	City sewers		
Bossall-with-Buttercrambe	40	7	7	-	-	33
Claxton	66	58	58	-	1	7
Clifton Without	707	707	20	677	-	10
Earswick	82	59	58	-	1	23
Flaxton	104	83	81	-	2	21
Gate Helmsley	80	73	71	-	2	7
Harton	30	25	23	-	3	4
Haxby	1,248	1,224	1,207	-	-	41
Heworth Without	925	925	709	188	-	28
Holtby	52	37	36	-	1	15
Huntington	2,798	2,753	2,746	-	5	47
Lilling	49	-	-	-	14	35
Murton	166	148	148	-	-	18
New Earswick	772	754	754	-	-	20
Osballdwick	1,020	1,013	983	30	-	7
Rawcliffe	1,136	1,131	927	204	-	5
Sand Hutton	66	43	41	-	2	23
Skelton	307	287	285	-	-	22
Stockton-on-Forest	404	299	297	-	1	106
Strensall	512	480	480	-	-	32
Camp	163	163	W.D. 163	-	-	-
Towthorpe	35	-	-	-	-	35
Upper Helmsley	12	-	-	-	-	12
Warthill	59	32	32	-	-	27
Wigginton	263	232	228	-	-	35
	11,096	10,533	9,352	1,099	32	613

NOTE: The above table does not include the 271 properties now in the City of York but still discharging sewage to this Council's treatment works. (i.e. 225 properties originally in Huntington Parish and 46 originally in Osballdwick Parish transferred to York in boundary extension of 1/4/68).

METHODS OF DISPOSAL - PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

Properties connected to proper sewerage and sewage disposal plants:

(a)	Via Council's sewers to Council's Disposal Works.....	84.29%	
(b)	Via Council's sewers to York City sewers.....	<u>9.90%</u>	95.19

Properties connected to other means of disposal:

(a)	To old village sewers discharging to watercourse.....	.29%	
(b)	To cesspools, etc.....	<u>5.52%</u>	5.81
			<u>100.00 %</u>

This table shows that the vast majority of dwellings in the area are served by modern sewerage systems and disposal works. The village of Lilling still requires sewerage and that part of Stockton on Forest from the Village Hall up to the Station requires sewerage in view of the numbers of new dwellings which have been erected but served by septic tanks. If these two problems were dealt with this would complete the Council's programme of providing a sewerage system to every group of dwellings in the area which it is possible to serve economically.

FACTORIES

Many of the visits undertaken during the year were in connection with other matters and not specifically to check the sanitary accommodation which is the only thing under our jurisdiction at mechanical factories. Informal notices were served in respect of three premises and all were complied with. The table and information below is that required by the Ministry of Employment & Productivity.

<u>Mechanical</u>		<u>Non-Mechanical</u>	
Agricultural Engineers.....	1	Slaughterhouse.....	1
Bakeries.....	2	Bacon Curing.....	1
Breweries.....	1	Decorative Glassware....	1
Brick making.....	1		
Concrete products & stone blocks....	5		
Electrical Substations.....	2		
Engineering works.....	7		
Fat Extractors.....	2		
Firewood - Sawmills.....	3		
Furniture manufacture.....	1		
Grain drying.....	1		
Joinery.....	12		
Laundries.....	1		
Letterpress printing.....	1		
Motor vehicle repairs.....	26		
Perambulator manufacture.....	1		
Plant repairs & road marking			
materials.....	1		
Plumbing & Heating Engineers.....	1		
Scientific Instruments.....	1		
Slaughterhouses.....	4		
Tanneries.....	1		
Vegetable cleaning & packing.....	1		
Vehicle repairs.....	2		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	78		3
	<hr/>		<hr/>

INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Notices</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
(i)	Factories in which Secs.1.2. 3.4 & 6, are enforced by the local authority	3	54	-	-
(ii)	Factories not included in (i) above in which Sec.7 is enforced by the local authority	78	109	-	-
(iii)	Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the local authority	-	-	-	-

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

TABLE OF NOTICES SERVED

	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Statutory</u>
Notices served under:		
Public Health Acts, 1936/61.....	32	33
Housing Acts, 1936/57.....	4	-
Food & Drugs Act, 1955.....	22	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.....	84	-
Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1960	11	-
Factories Acts, 1937/59.....	3	-
Noise Abatement Act, 1960.....	3	-
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963...	24	-
Clean Air Act, 1956.....	3	-
Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963.....	1	-

TABULAR STATEMENT OF INSPECTIONS

Ashplaces & Ashbins.....	7
Cesspools & Septic tanks.....	12
Closets - Water.....	4
Pail.....	3
Privies.....	1
Conversions to W.C.....	1
Complaints.....	269
Drains - Tested.....	25
Inspected.....	272
Blocked.....	208
Factories - Non-mechanical.....	4
Mechanical.....	10
Food Shops - Bakehouses.....	2
Butchers Shops.....	9
Cooked Meats.....	4
Fish Shops (Fried).....	4
(West).....	3
Greengrocers.....	6
Grocers Shops.....	42
Ice Cream.....	9
Mobile Shops.....	15
Restaurant Kitchens.....	5
Slaughterhouses (General Inspection).....	99
(Meat Inspection).....	996
Other Food Premises.....	15
Meat Inspections.....	2
Housing - Houses - Repairable.....	196
Not repairable.....	15
Improvement Grants - Standard.....	15
Initial Inspection.....	57
Progress Inspection.....	30
Final Inspection.....	35
Discretionary	
Initial Inspection.....	23
Progress Inspection.....	21
Final Inspection.....	6
Food Poisoning.....	7
Infectious Disease Investigation.....	33
Meetings, Interviews & Miscellaneous Visits.....	726
Milk & Dairies.....	5
Nuisances - Inspections.....	31
Reinspections.....	96
Remedied.....	48
Offensive Trade Premises.....	49
Rodent Control.....	84
Samples - Water.....	10
Schools.....	1
Streets, Roads, Courts.....	1
Temporary Dwellings & Caravans.....	53
Gypsies.....	41
Verminous Premises.....	3
Insect Infestations.....	37
Water Supplies.....	29
Dykes & Watercourses.....	46
Dangerous Structures.....	7
Prosecutions.....	1
Footpaths & Rights of Way.....	10
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.....	24
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.....	4
Noise Abatement Act, 1960.....	3
Clean Air Act, 1956.....	7
Litter Act, 1958.....	10
Civic Amenities Act, 1967.....	14
Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.....	5
Tips.....	4
Agriculture, Health, Safety & Welfare Regulations.....	11
Housing Consolidated Regulations.....	781
Housing Qualification Certificates.....	15
Houses in Multiple Occupation.....	1
Council House Property - Repairs.....	4300
Management.....	358
Housing Applications.....	112

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year one office was closed reducing the total number of registered premises to 99. There were no new shops erected during the year nor were any closed.

93 premises were visited during the year, most of these visits being for other purposes as well, such as compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, etc.

Conditions generally were satisfactory. Three minor accidents were reported, one being a strained back through lifting, one a lacerated leg caused by jumping off a packing case, and the third a bruised back caused by slipping on a staircase.

It was not necessary to institute proceedings against any person during the year.

There are no premises in the area which come within the scope of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises (Hoists & Lifts) Regulations, 1966.

Registrations & General Inspections				No. of Persons employed
Class of Premises	No. of Premises newly registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year	
Offices	-	13	10	99
Retail Shops	-	71	68	194
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	1	1	11
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	-	14	14	81
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-
	-	99	93	385 being 175 males 210 females

COMPLAINTS

Number of general complaints received.....	96
Number of general complaints investigated.....	96
Number where action taken.....	89
Number where no action taken.....	7
Number of complaints received under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act.....	170
Number investigated.....	170
Number where action taken.....	145

HOUSING

1. INSPECTION OF DWELLINGHOUSES DURING THE YEAR:

(1) (a) Total number of houses inspected for defects under the Public Health & Housing Acts.....	992
(b) Number of inspections made for the purposes.....	1,031
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses included in (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 - 1932.....	781
(b) Number of inspections for the purposes.....	781
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	15
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to in (3) above found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	196

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES (HOUSING & PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS):

Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or by their officers.....	25
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS:

(a) Proceedings under Sections 1, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	-
(ii) Number of houses rendered fit after service of formal notices:	
(a) By owners.....	-
(b) By local authority in default of owners.....	-
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936:	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	2
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses rendered fit after service of formal notices	
(a) By owners.....	2
(b) By local authority in default of owners.....	-
(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 19, 21 & 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:	
(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made..	-
(ii) Number of dwellinghouses demolished.....	5
(iii) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	-
(iv) Number of underground rooms or tenements in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the rooms having been rendered fit.....	-
(v) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were given by owners to bring the properties to a standard in compliance with the Housing Act.....	-
(vi) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were given by owners not to use premises for human habitation.....	-

4. HOUSING ACT, 1957 - PART IV - OVERCROWDING

(a) (i) Number of dwellinghouses overcrowded at the end of the year.....)	No Record
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.....)	
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.....)	
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.....	-
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....	23
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.....	69
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps to abate the overcrowding	-
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding which it is considered desirable to report.....	-

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

During the year 27 applications for Standard Grant were received and approved compared with twenty eight the previous year. Fourteen applications for Discretionary Grant were received and of these twelve were approved.

Standard Grants

Year	No. of Applications Received	No. of Applications Approved	No. of Applications disapproved, deferred or not proceeded with
1966	24	22	2
1967	25	25	-
1968	15	15	-
1969	28	28	-
1970	27	27	-

Discretionary Grants

1966	3	1	2
1967	1	1	-
1968	3	3	-
1969	5	5	-
1970	14	12	2

CARAVAN SITES

Only one caravan was brought into the area during the year, and none were removed, leaving sixteen individually licensed caravans in the area at the end of the year.

Year	No. of Caravans brought into area	No. of Caravans removed from area	Total No. of licensed Caravans in area	Licensed Sites
1966	1	-	8	1 (Naturist Club)
1967	4	2	10	1 (Weir, Stamford Bridge)
1968	5	2	13	
1969	3	1	15	
1970	1	-	16	

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the area.

COUNCIL HOUSING

Sixteen Council dwellings were erected during the year, 4 x 2 bedroom bungalows and 4 x 3 bedroom houses at Haxby, and 4 x 2 bedroom bungalows and 4 x 3 bedroom houses at Huntington. In addition a start was made on the erection of 6 x 2 bedroom bungalows at Mill Lane, Wigginton. The number and type of houses owned by the Council is listed below:

PARISH	Bed Recess Bungs.	Single bed Bungs.	2 bed Bungs.	4 bed Bungs.	Tarran prefabs. (2 bed)	2 bed Hses.	3 bed brick Hses.	3 bed Airey Hses.	4 bed Hses.	TOTAL
Buttercrambe						4	2			6
Claxton		2	2			4	8			16
Flaxton		2				2	6	6		16
Gate Helmsley		2				4	8			14
Harton						2	2			4
Haxby	6	24	4	1	16	24	99		3	177
Huntington		16	4		21	15	89	10	1	156
Lilling							2			2
Osbalwick		18	8			17	21			64
Skelton		18	4			64	59	8	7	160
Stockton		6	4			20	30		2	62
Strensall	4	22	+ 3		13	10	48	8	2	110
Warthill						2	2			4
Wigginton						4	8		1	13
	10	110	29	1	50	172	384	32	16	804

+ The Hostel

COMPARATIVE RECORD OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED

<u>PRE-WAR</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>	<u>1936</u>	<u>1937</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1941A</u>	<u>POST-WAR</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1950</u>
By Flaxton R.D.C.	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	14	12	-	-	4		50	32	112	78	75
By private individuals	103	177	171	209	241	224	203	226	205	246	42	-	-		61	40	6	21	18
By local authorities and other Housing Organisations	92	310	275	-	52	213	90	170	140	-	-	-	.		20	-	-	-	-

<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>487</u>	<u>446</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>442</u>	<u>293</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>258</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>131</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>118</u>	<u>99</u>	<u>93</u>
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<u>POST-WAR (Continued)</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
By Flaxton R.D.C.	44	51	89	59	65	36	26	15	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16
By private individuals	20	24	73	225	320	287	357	516	624	694	576	503	333	212	184	170	198	370	210	201
By local authorities and other Housing Organisations	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	27	-	-	2	16	-	1	-	15	-	-

<u>TOTALS</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>284</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>323</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>531</u>	<u>645</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>578</u>	<u>503</u>	<u>335</u>	<u>228</u>	<u>184</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>199</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>210</u>	<u>217</u>
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HOUSING APPLICATIONS

Seventy six new applications for housing were received during the year and forty families were rehoused. Fortytwo applications were withdrawn in the same period. There are 97 outstanding applications comprising 52 for houses and 45 for bungalows.

Year	No. of applications on list on 1st January.	No. of applications received during the year.	No. of families rehoused.	No. on list on 31st December.
1965	93	57	25	83 +
1966	83	49	20	102
1967	102	42	20	106
1968	106	52	35	88
1969	88	63	31	103
1970	103	76	40	97

+ Re-registration

MILK, MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

MILK

There are twenty four persons registered as distributors of milk in the area. Most obtain milk direct from bottling establishments outside the area and have no dairy of their own.

MEAT

There was a large increase in the number of animals slaughtered in the area due to the public abattoir erected by York Corporation in the parish of Murton being brought into use in November 1969. All the animals slaughtered were inspected and this takes up the whole time of one Inspector.

Whilst the table shows a relatively high proportion of disease it must be remembered that two of the private slaughterhouses in the area deal entirely in unfit or fallen stock. The inspection of this type of carcase presents a difficult task in which experience gained over the years is of the utmost value.

Seventy one carcasses were found to be infected with cysticerci, and were treated in cold store for the requisite length of time.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Horses	Cattle	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	-	10,351	1,060	152	24,544	37,696	-
Number inspected	-	10,351	1,060	152	24,544	37,696	-
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis & cysticerci</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	115	171	31	64	87	-
Part carcase or organ condemned	-	4,966	556	2	1,265	6,993	-
% affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	49.1%	68.6%	21.7%	5.2%	18.8%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>							
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part carcasses or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-	337	-
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	.9%	-
<u>Cysticerci only</u>							
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Part carcase or organ condemned	-	71	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage affected with cysticerci	-	.7%	-	-	-	-	-

Weight of meat condemned: 95 tons.

FOOD SHOPS.

Routine inspections of food shops and mobile shops in the area continued during the year, some being combined with inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. Minor contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations were noted and remedied. It was not necessary to take statutory action in any case.

Type of Premises	No. in area	Inspections made	No. complying with Reg.16. (Washbasin).	No. to which Reg.19 applies (Sink)	No. complying with Reg.19 (Sink)
Bakehouses	2	2	2	2	2
Butchers Shops	11	9	11	11	11
Confectioners	6	10	6	6	6
Catering Premises	12	15	12	12	12
Fish Shops	8	7	8	8	8
Greengrocers	9	6	8	8	8
Grocers	46	42	46	46	46
Sweet Shops	13	11	9	10	10
Wine & Spirits	1	1	1	-	1

UN SOUND FOOD

The following items of unsound food were brought in to the Council Offices. All were investigated and appropriate action taken:

1. Pieces of glass in bottle of wine.
2. Purple stain in canned pork luncheon meat.
3. Staining in can of processed peas.
4. Oil in bread loaf.
5. Cigarette end in tin of tomatoes.
6. Beetle in jar of strawberry jam.
7. Skin & hair in canned pork luncheon meat.
8. Mouldy bread loaf.
9. Mouldy 'take & bake' loaf.
10. Mouldy steak & kidney pie.
11. Rubber band/membrane in fish fingers.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream increased to 75. No complaints were received during the year, and conditions generally appeared to be satisfactory.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

Four complaints were received during the year about noise. These were in respect of a compressor and chip disposal plant at industrial premises; a grinding mill, and noise from pneumatic drills in the course of North Sea gas conversion work.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Complaints were received during the year regarding smoking chimneys at a brewery, abattoir, animal by product plant and various garden bonfires. After representations to the firms and persons concerned the nuisances stopped.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

There is only one animal boarding establishment in the area. This received regular inspections and is being satisfactorily maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

There are two persons registered under this Act, one operating from premises in the parish of Murton, the other at Haxby.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

OFFENSIVE TRADE PREMISES.

Of the two offensive trades in the area Messrs. G. W. Hopwood & Sons' premises at Huntington continued to give rise to complaints in warm weather due to the quality of the material being processed and the proximity of dwellinghouses. It is my considered opinion that unless some new method of treating the incondensable gases which cause the offence is found, residents in the vicinity of these premises are going to get no relief so long as they continue to operate.

PEST CONTROL.

The service provided by the Council to meet their responsibilities under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act continued to operate well. The free service to domestic properties resulted in an increase in the number of notifications received, whilst the number of farms on contract at a fixed sum per annum totalled 45, which is about the maximum which can be serviced in a satisfactory manner bearing in mind that it is during the Autumn and Winter months regular visits are required to all of them.

The table set out below gives numbers and types of properties dealt with and the visits required :-

Number of agricultural properties in the area	.....	404
Number of initial treatments carried out	.....	159
Necessitating the following further visits	.....	551
Number of domestic and other properties in the area	....	10996
Number of initial treatments carried out	.....	313
Necessitating the following further visits	.....	870

Although the Council have no responsibility for dealing with any other pests apart from rodents, many wasps nests were removed from dwellinghouses where they were causing a nuisance and bats were dealt with in one house. There seems to be a need for a good mole-catcher in the area as frequent requests for advice were received.

